Num. 3933

# The Caledonian Mercury.

*Edinburgh, Friday, December 27, 1745.*

*From the London Gazette, Extraordinary, Dec. 20.*

*Admiralty-Office, Dec. 19.*

BY Letters just arrived from Vice-Admiral Townshend, dated in Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica, the 8th of November 1745, there is an Account, that the Admiral, with his Fleet, being off the Island of Martinico, the 3d of October, had been joined by the Woolwich and Pembroke, with two Martinico Ships, (one of them a Letter of Marque Ship of 16 Guns) the Captain whereof taking the Pembroke for a smaller Ship than she was, fired several Broadsides at her, and the Pembroke in Return fired into her, and killed the Captain with 10 of his Men, and shot away his Mizen-mast by the Board, on which she struck. The whole Number of Men taken Prisoners on board the two Prizes were 95.

In the Morning of the 22d of October, the Vice-Admiral, being close under the North End of the Island, saw some Sails, to which he gave Chace, and discovered two of them to be French Privateer Sloops, and a third a Prize which they had taken, laden with Provisions from Dublin: The Vice-Admiral retook this last, and sunk one of the others.

On the 31st, about 7 in the Morning, he discovered 40 Sail of French Ships coming round the South End of Martinico, close under the Shore, which he stemm'd with, and soon drew near enough to make them. Five or Six appeared to be pretty large Ships, whereupon the Admiral formed the Line of Battle. But finding their Commodore endeavour to avoid him, he hauled down the Signal for the Line, ordered a general Chace, and pursued the Enemy with all the Expedition possible, which succeeded so well, that several of the French Ships were driven to Leeward, and taken up by those of his Majesty's Squadron. Vice Admiral Townshend continued to pursue the Men of War, and one of them, called the Ruby, carrying away her Topmast, the Lenox got near enough to exchange some Broadsides, and forced her on Shore, into a sandy Bay, under a Fortification on the South Side. The Commodore, which was called the Magnanimous, of 80 Guns, with great Difficulty got under the Protection of Fort Royal and a Battery of 40 Guns on the opposite Shore; but being in great Hurry and Confusion ran a-ground, where he lay about 48 Hours, and in the Opinion of every Body must have received considerable Damage. The rest of the Day we spent in cutting their Trade out, and burning and destroying them. Fifteen were taken that Afternoon, and three burnt, and some bulg'd upon the Rocks. The next Morning the Vice-Admiral ordered the Dreadnought and Ipswich in, to attempt the 60 Gun Ship which lay ashore. They fired some Broadsides at her, but finding the Shot did no Execution, quitted the Enterprize as impracticable. The next Day some of the Trade having shelter'd themselves under the Shore, the Vice-Admiral order'd the Ipswich, Argyle and Severn, to destroy them, and they accordingly burnt a Ship and a Snow, and brought off a Brigantine.

The Day after, being the 2d of November, was employed in burning and destroying what other Vessels lay along Shore; and the Vice-Admiral writes, that upon the Whole, he believes 30 Sail have been taken, sunk, burnt and destroyed; and that, as the Enemy had great Need of this Convoy, their Distress, upon the Disappointment of receiving it, must be inconceivable. These Letters add, that the French have lately lost a 36 Gun Ship going into St. John's Porto Rico, and had but 3 Men of War left in those Seas.

*From the London Gazette, Dec. 21.*

*Dresden, Dec.* 23. His Prussian Majesty being here with his first Minister Count Podevils, several Conferences have been held with the Plenipotentiary Ministers of the King of Poland our Sovereign, Count Harrach on the Part of the Queen of Hungary, and M. Villiers, who acts as Mediator on the Part of the King of Great Britain. In these Conferences a Cessation of Arms has been already agreed on between the three Powers at War; and 'tis expected that the definitive Treaty of Peace will be signed in a few Days.

*Frankfort, Dec.* 23. We hear from Ratisbon, that the Diet has taken a general Resolution for arming the Empire.

*Rotterdam, Dec.* 28. We are just informed, that a Fleet of Transports from England is arrived at Helvoetsluys.

*Hague, Dec.* 28, *N. S.* On Saturday last M. Ammon, the Prussian Minister here, received by an Estafette, a Letter from the King his Master of the 28th Instant, with an Account of his having in Person joined the Prince of Anhalt's Corps, and marched the Day after the Action of Willstorff, with his whole Army, towards Prince Charles and the Residue of the Saxons, to offer them Battle, but they declined it, and retreated with Precipitation into Bohemia. On the 18th Instant his Prussian Majesty presented himself before Dresden, and was received there without Opposition, the Garrison surrendering themselves Prisoners of War. His Prussian Majesty adds, that the Loss of the Saxons in the Whole, including the Garrison of Dresden, amounts to upwards of 12000 Men. Count Rosenberk received his Credentials on the Saturday last as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Empress of Germany to the States General. Baron Reischach is to continue Envoy Extraordinary from both their Imperial Majesties.

*Corke, Dec.* 12. This Morning the private Ship of War, called the Ambuſcade of London, commanded by Captain Ephraim Cooke, brought into this Harbour a Spaniſh Ship called the St. Pedro Brigantine, of the Groine, Don Gaſpar Guirall Maſter, laden with Arms and Ammunition, and bound, as is ſuppoſed, for Scotland. By the Report of Captain Cooke, there are on board 2500 Muskets and Bayonets, 110 Barrels of Powder, 70 *Caſes of Ball*, each weighing 400 Pounds Wt. and a great Number of Flints; there were 60000 Piſtoles in Bags on Board, which, with the Veſſel's Papers, were all thrown over-board, ſave about 1217 of the Piſtoles. Some of the Priſoners ſay, that there were at Ferrol four Spaniſh Men of War, and three Tranſports, laden with Arms and Ammunition, bound for Scotland. This Capture was made in the Latitude of 46, and Longitude 12 from London, about 80 Leagues Weſt from Cape Finiſterre. It appears that the Ship was once in Latitude 47 and 28, but meeting with terrible Gales of contrary Winds, they threw their Guns overboard, and were bearing away for Spain again when they were taken.

*Dover, Dec.* 20. Yeſterday in the Forenoon, two of our Privateers fell in with a Fleet of Tranſports from Dunkirk, bound, as they ſuppoſed to Calais or Boulogne, to take in Troops. They were moſtly Fiſhing Boats and ſmall Veſſels, and about 60 Sail of them. About 17 Sail of which the ſaid Privateers drove on Shore near Calais. They blow'd up one laden with Cannon, Powder, and other warlike Stores, ſunk two, and brought three away, two of which are in this Pier, and the third loſt in our Bay.

The Veſſels that are taken have all ſome Warlike Stores on board, ſuch as ſmall Cannon, Powder and Ball, ſome Horſe Collars, and Polls about 7 Feet long, ſpiked with Iron at both Ends.

*Whitehall, Dec.* 21. Letters received this Morning from the Duke of Cumberland, by a Meſſenger who left his Royal Highneſs on Thurſday Morning laſt, bring an Account that he had come up with the Rebels on Wedneſday Night with his Cavalry, after ten Hours March juſt beyond Lowther Hall, which the Rebels abandoned on our Approach, and threw themſelves into a Village called Clifton, within three Miles of Penrith; which Village his Royal Highneſs immediately attacked with the Dragoons diſmounted, who behaved extremely well, and drove the Rebels out of it in an Hour's Time, tho' a very ſtrong and defenſible Poſt. The Loſs of the Rebels could not be known, as it was quite dark before the Skirmiſh was over: That of the King's Forces amounted to about 40 Men killed and wounded, and four Officers wounded, but not mortally, viz. Colonel Honywood, Capt. Eaſt, and the two Cornets Owen and Hamilton. A Captain, Hamilton, of the Rebels was taken Priſoner, much wounded. After the Action the Rebels retired to four Miles Diſtance, and his R. Highneſs intended to purſue them as ſoon as poſſible.

*From Wye's Letter, London, Dec.* 12.

The Eaſt India Ships which are arrived in the Downs, have on board 1010800 lb. of Coffee, 3558000 of Pepper, 3027000 of Saltpetre, 87410 of diverſe ſorts of Tea, beſides other Goods of immenſe Value.

The Commons put off yeſterday Ways and Means, and the Supply, to Monday, to which Time they adjourned.

*From the London Prints, Dec.* 21.

*Vienna, Dec.* 4. Conferences are very frequently at Court, eſpecially on the Affairs of Saxony. Tho' the King of Pruſſia's Drift ſeems to be, to conſtrain the Court of Dreſden to renounce her ſtrict Alliance with the Houſe of Auſtria, and then to oblige the latter to accede to the Convention ſigned in London between the Britiſh Miniſters and the Pruſſian Miniſter; we have all the Reaſon in the World to be perſuaded, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, far from yielding to thoſe Views of the Court of Berlin, will leave no Stone unturned, to procure himſelf, with the Aſſiſtance of his Allies, the Satisfaction that is due to him; to which the Empreſs will not fail to contribute with all her Power, eſpecially as we are aſſured that the Maritime Powers have approved of the Reaſons that hinder her Imperial Majeſty from acceding to the ſaid Convention. As this Convention has never been made publick, Politicians have been making a thouſand Gueſſes at its Contents. Perhaps they will find Cauſe to alter their Notions of it, in reading the following Subſtance of the Preliminary Articles that were agreed upon at Hanover the 26th of Auguſt, and which ſerved for the Baſis of the Convention.

1. The Convention ſhall be kept ſecret 'till the Peace is ſigned, which will be done in ſix Weeks.

2. The King of Pruſſia ſhall keep Sileſia and the County of Glatz, on the Footing of the Treaty of Breſlau.

3. The Maritime Powers ſhall guaranty to him the Poſſeſſion thereof; and, after the General Pacification, it ſhall likewiſe be guarantied by all the Powers at War, and by the Empire.

4. An Act ſhall be obtained from the King of Poland, whereby he ſhall renounce for ever all Pretenſions that the Houſe of Saxony might form to that Province (Sileſia) either in Whole or in Part.

5. The King of Pruſſia obliges himſelf to give his Vote to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany at the approaching Election of an Emperor, after the Preliminaries and the Treaty itſelf ſhall have been ſigned.

6. The King of Pruſſia ſhall guaranty to the Queen of Hungary all her Dominions, and ſhe ſhall likewiſe guaranty to his Pruſſian Majeſty all the Territories that he poſſeſſes.

7. Endeavours ſhall be uſed to diſpoſe the Court of Saxony to exchange with the Court of Berlin the City of Furſtenberg, and ſome other Places in Luſatia, for an Equivalent.

8. All the Priſoners of War ſhall be releaſed on both Sides, without any Ranſom.

9. The King of Pruſſia ſhall keep the Town of Coſel.

10. A free Trade ſhall be entirely reſtored between the Subjects of the reſpective Powers.

11. The Electorates of Saxony and Hanover, ſhall be included in the Treaty of Peace, and the Kings of Poland and Pruſſia ſhall renounce all the Pretenſions or Demands that they may have upon each other. The Elector Palatine and the Landgrave of Heſſe ſhall likewiſe participate of the Peace.

12. Couriers ſhall be ſent to Vienna, to cauſe Hoſti-

lities to ceaſe, as his Pruſſian Majeſty will cauſe them to ceaſe on his Side.

13. The Ratifications of theſe Preliminaries ſhall be exchanged within the Term of four Weeks.

*In our humble Opinion there is nothing in theſe Articles but what the Court of Vienna might very well have cloſed with, eſpecially when ſhe ſaw the Troubles beginning to ariſe in Great Britain.*

LONDON, *Dec.* 21.

Laſt Thurſday the following India Ships arrived in the Downs, viz. the Duke of Dorſet, Godolphin, Winchelſea, Dorrington, Beaufort, Stafford, York, Wincheſter, King William, Prince William, St. George, Cæſar and Lapwing.

His Majeſty's Ship the Pembroke has taken two large French Ships, richly laden, and carried them into Antigua.

Yeſterday fifty Cheſts of Arms, and other warlike Stores, were put on Board a Veſſel at the Tower, for ſome of the well affected Clans in the Kingdom of Scotland.

The Thomas and Henry, Capt. Delton, for Oporto from Carolina, is taken and carried into Gallicia.

The Piligran, Capt. Hale, from Ireland for Leghorn, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into one of their Ports near Cadiz.

'Tis reported, that a Fleet of Tranſports had ſailed from Dunkirk, and put into Middleburg.

This Day was drawn Number 18,547, and Number 48,070 Prizes of 10,000 l. each.

*Letter from Chorley, dated Dec* 15.

This Morning came an Account from General Oglethorp to his Lady, that our advanced Party of light Horſe, came in View of the Rebels on Elah Moor, a few Miles beyond Garſtang; on which Lord Elcho faced about and drew up their Horſe, and ſome ſlight Skirmiſhes happened, in which three of the Duke of Kingſton's light Horſe, and one of the Yorkſhire Hunters, were kill'd, and another was taken by his Horſe falling under him.

*Extract of a private Letter from Preſton, Dec.* 15.

We were laſt Night joined by a great Corps of Horſe and Dragoons from Marſhal Wade's Army, failing very little, if any Thing, ſhort of 2000; but as our Artillery is not come up, and as we have no Foot to ſupport us, we cannot advance. A ſtrong Party of Horſe went early this Morning to reconnoitre, but were forced to return *re infecta*, the Rebels having poſted Men behind the Hedges, to cover their Retreat, who were not to be driven out by Horſe; ſo that here we muſt remain till our Foot and Cannon come up, Part we expect to Day, and the Reſt we hope will arrive To-Morrow.

*Extract of a private Letter from Stone, Dec.* 16.

We have this Moment received certain Accounts, that the Rebels left Lancaſter on Saturday about 8 o'Clock, *harraſſed to ſuch a Degree, that they muſt have been frighted exceſſively to give them Spirits enough to move on*, which *however* they did, it ſeems, with wonderful Celerity. Our Foot that were at Preſton, are returned back to Wigan. His Royal Highneſs the Duke is expected here To-night, and Part of the Army in two or three Days, in their Way to London.

*Extract of a Letter from Preſton, dated Dec.* 17.

Yeſterday Morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke received an Expreſs out of the South, which alter'd the Face of Things pretty much, for immediately on Receipt of it, he with the greateſt Joy imaginable, told his Officers, he would go with them to the further Corner of Scotland, order'd the Troops immediately North, and march'd at the Head of them himſelf. This Alteration gives us room to imagine the Attempts of France are in ſome manner defeated.

*Extract of a Letter from Newcaſtle Underline, Dec.* 18.

We have an Account of an Expreſs being come to a Gentleman in this Neighbourhood, which ſays, that the Van Guard of the Rebels ſtill kept before the Duke's Army, but that his Royal Highneſs, had got up with the Rear, and cut *ſome* of them off.

*Extract of a Letter from a Paſſenger, who came in the Cato from Newfoundland, Falmouth Dec.* 13.

On the 28th of November we were taken in Lat. 49. by the Victory of Bayonne, John Dufroy, Commander, with 26 Six-Pounders, 20 Swivels, and 290 Men; but ranſomed for 500 l.

On the 9th inſt. was brought from on board his Majeſty's Ship the Milford, and put into the Caſtle of Edinburgh, among the Priſoners lately mentioned, *four Prieſts, being one for every* 50 *Men.*

We hear that a French Tranſport is ſtranded in the Mouth of Tay; *and that their large Privateer of* 36 *Guns had been ſo ſhatter'd by the Ludlow Caſtle, that ſhe lies a perfect Wreck in Montroſe River.*

*We hear that* 10,000 *Heſſians are to embark immediately at Williemſtad; great part of which are to be landed directly in Scotland.*

*'Tis ſaid, in a Letter from Burt n near Kendal, dated Dec.* 17, *that the Coach, in which rode the young Pretender's Favourite Miſs Jenny Cameron and Mrs. Murray, broke down near that Place, and that the Country People roſe, and ſeiz'd the two Ladies, with ſome of the Rebels.*

*This Morning arrived an Expreſs from the Duke, with Advice, that he had entirely defeated the Rear of the Rebel Army, with the loſs of four Officers and* 40 *private Men, and was purſuing their main Body.*

A Letter from Penrith, Dec. 7.

*I was with a Gentleman laſt Night, who tells me by his Correſpondent's Accounts in Scotland, that the well-affected Clans can raiſe an Army of* 20 *or* 30,000 *Men, if they were but ſupplied with Arms; all Meaſures are uſing for fitting them out in that Reſpect.——The Garriſon of Carliſle is in great Terror. The few they have are attempting to deſert; ſome do it effectually, even at the Hazard of their Necks; others are tumbling down the Cannon from the Citadel, and others Parts of the Walls. Yeſterday Morning they ſent out a Preſs-warrant Order for Horſes to be in Readineſs at an Hour's Warning; what Uſes they intended to make of them, a Day or two may diſcover.*

Bank Stock 128. South-Sea Stock 96 1 half.

EDINBURGH, *December* 27.

The following Paragraph has been inſert in all the Engliſh News-papers.

Extract of a Letter to a Merchant in Town from his Correſpondent at Rotterdam, Dec. 10. N. S.

*We lately had two Bills remitted us from Scotland, one*

*for 7000 and the other for 15000 French Livres, drawn by Monſ. Boyer, ſtiled Ambaſſador from the French Court to the Pretender in Scotland, on the French King's Treaſurer at Paris. The firſt Bill is returned us with Proteſt, and we expect the other will meet with the ſame Fate. Theſe Bills muſt be drawn merely to deceive People, or Boyer is an Impoſtor, for he is not known, as they pretend, at Paris; which is the Reaſon given in the Proteſt. It is ſaid theſe Bills were given for Oatmeal ſeized by the Rebels, and tranſported to the Highlands.*

Our Merchants here have Letters from their Correſpondents, adviſing that all the Bills drawn by M. Boyer, have been duly honoured and paid.

*Extract of a Letter from Langholm, Dec. 21.*

The Highland Army paſt the Eſk yeſterday at Glenzierfoot, about a Mile and a half from Langton, in their Way to Dumfries. The Duke of Cumberland is, I hear, within 8 Miles of Carliſle. The Highlanders have left a ſtrong Garriſon in the Caſtle of Carliſle, with the Priſoners they took in a Skirmiſh at Eamont Bridge on the other Side of Penrith. We know not the Number of the Priſoners, but it is ſaid 60 Dragoons were killed. Only 300 Highlanders were engaged, the reſt of the Army being four Miles further advanced. They pretend they only loſt 7 themſelves, among whom was Mr. Hamilton of Redhouſe. Some People here imagine their Numbers greater than when they left Scotland.

We hear from Dumfries, that the Highlanders paſſed the Eſk on Friday laſt, having left their Cannon and heavy Baggage with a ſtrong Garriſon in the Caſtle of Carliſle, and arrived at Dumfries next Day. When they came into Dumfries, they immediately diſarmed the Militia on Guard there, and demanded 2000 l. Contribution, on account of their Baggage being carried off at Lockerby, when they entred England; the greateſt part of which Sum was paid down, and Security, to their Satisfaction, was given for the Remainder. The Day after they marched Northward.

From Glaſgow, that the Van-guard of the Highland Army, to the Number of 600, entred that City on Wedneſday laſt; and that the reſt of them are cantoned at Hamilton, and in the Villages along the Clyde. They gave out they were to march for Stirling next Day.

On Wedneſday about 800 of the Weſt Country Militia were brought down the Forth to Leith, and landed there; 200 of whom came up to Edinburgh, and were quartered within the Walls.

All the Dragoons are marched Eaſtward.

It was Yeſterday reported, that the Duke of Cumberland had taken Poſſeſſion of the City of Carliſle, and had inveſted the Caſtle, and great Firing had been heard for ſeveral Days paſt.

Yeſterday the Iriſh in the French Service, that were Priſoners in the Caſtle, were conducted to Leith under a ſtrong Guard, in order to their Embarkation for England.

'Tis reported, that ſeveral of the Inhabitants of this City had a Meeting Yeſterday Forenoon, and had deputed four Gentlemen to congratulate his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland on his Succeſs againſt the Rebels, and to invite him to this Capital, in caſe he ſhould enter Scotland. The Gentlemen ſaid to have been ſent are Perſons eminently diſtinguiſhed for their Attachment to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

Our Advices from the North are ſtill very precarious; but it is reported that Lord Lewis Gordon is marched from Aberdeen with 2000 Men towards Inverneſs. The reſt of the Rebels have moved towards Stirling. And we hear the Garriſon of Stirling Caſtle have had the Precaution to cut the Bridge over the Forth, which will render the Paſſage very difficult at this Seaſon of the Year.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.


*From ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD.*

Theſe are to give Notice to all Perſons who have Cloth at Roſlin Bleachfield to take it away immediately, as Mr. Neilſon will not be anſwerable for it, if it is left in his Cuſtody in theſe troubleſome Times.

†¶† That upon Wedneſday the 8th Day of January next, the PARKS of *CARRIDEN*, lying near the Town of Borrowſtounneſs, and belonging to the Honourable Francis Charteris of Amisfield, is to be SETT for one Year by Roup, at the Houſe of Carriden. The Articles of Roup are to be ſeen in the Hands of David Anderſon Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, and Andrew Graham at Carriden.

¶§¶ That the Ship MAGDALEN, Captain William Caſſe, bound for Charles-Town in South Carolina, ſailed from Leith in November 1744, in her Paſſage was taken by the French, being afterwards retaken and carried into St. Chriſtopher's, where the Cargo (which belonged to different People) was ſold by publick Sale: Theſe are to advertiſe the Proprietors of the Goods, to give in their Invoices to Meſſrs. Hugh and Robert Clerk Merchants in Edinburgh, at or before the 2d February next; otherwiſe they ſhall have no Title for their Proportions of the Sales at St. Chriſtopher's.



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